FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1837. [NO. 1033.

AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
r annum, if paid in advance;
during the year of subscrip-
50 at the end of the year.

MENTS inserted for sixty cents
e first, and thirty cents for each
ication. Advertisers are requested
ber of insertions desired, or they
d till forbid, and charged accord

Editor must be post paid.

Dwelling Houses,

TO RENT.

TORES in the Brick Building at
oint.
and Warehouse on Hay street,
the Hotel.
pposite the Bank of the State.
ng House lately occupied by
Moore, near the State Arsenal,
ot, all in good repair.
welling House near the Canal
nsay street.
Subscriber, at the Post Office.
JOHN MAC RAE.
1837. 52-6t

Spring Goods.

riber is just receiving and opening
Spring and Summer supply of
ch is very extensive and selected
re, consisting in part of French, In-
ian Goods of every description.
eral assortment of Shoes, Hats, Sad-
re, Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
spectfully solicited from all.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
1837. 32-6w

Ware, Wood Screws, Sad Irons, &c.

well Works Company,
Water, near Beekman street,
NEW YORK,
eived the past season, and are now
ly receiving large and extensive ad-
ir Stock of the above Goods, which
of the following assortment, suitable
THERN AND WESTERN MAR

ARE of Superior Quality, consist-
1500 Tons, viz:
different sizes, from 3 8 to 50 galls.
5 sizes, from 5 8 to 18 galions.
s, or Ovens, 7 different sizes.
dles, 6 do.
6 do.
ders, 6 do.
Spiders, 2 do.
4 do.
gs, 6 do.
OXES, from 1 1-2 to 4 3 4 inches.
do. " 5 to 7 inches.
REWS, 50,000 gross, Iron and Brass,
m. No. 3, to 3 m. No. 24 of a superior
nd finish, and less than "*James*" im-
ices.
S, assorted in Casks of about 500 lbs.
retailing.
and HATTERS' IRONS, assorted
WEIGHTS, 100 Tons, assorted from 1 3-4
Plantations, Steam Boats, Churches,
made to order—also, STEAM ENGINES,
Machinery made to order.
above assortment of Goods is
recommended to the attention of
AND WESTERN MERCHANTS,
ed for sale at the lowest prices, and
t favourable terms; it is believed to
t and best assortment ever offered for
ne Establishment in the U. States.
by forwarding a request per Mail,
rinted Circular with description of
s, and Terms, from which no devia-
ade, furnished by return of Mail.
ill receive immediate attention.
March 7, 1837. 32-1m.

nic Mixtures.

uestion the legal right, which every
to throw together some bitter or
es, and to send them forth to the
e for Fever and Ague; this right,
y have been abused, has been exer-
es in every country where this com-
vailed; and we can now enumerate
medies that have been gotten up,
brief while, and sunk again into the
ce they sprang.
most earnestly protest against the
continues to be pursued by one per-
ersons after another, towards Row-
ixture. If a better, safer or more
cine can be afforded by any of our
wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-
t should be submitted for their a

y all who have any regard for the
lth of the members of community, to
eir attempts to imitate a remedy so
blic estimation, or to substitute for
as can in no wise approach it in ex-
wever easy it may be even for the
ro in Medicine to resemble it in su-
earance, taste and smell.
protect those from imposition who
ring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIX-
o assist them in distinguishing be-
ginal and genuine mixture and the
itations and substitutes which con-
t up in different points of the coun-
s and whereabouts of such as have
iscovered are annexed.
nic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock &
ew York.
pmwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rush-
mwall, New York.
Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
ic Mixture, by Charles Marshall,
hia.
er's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture,
& Schaffer, Philadelphia.
may be saved from uncertainty as
eness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIX-
alling upon his authorized agents
e country, or upon application to
r.
NO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
3. 32tf

ville Water Works.

TING of the Directors of the Com-
is day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was ap
rintendant of Water Works, in place
g, Esq, resigned, and is authorized
moneys due the Company for privi-
ent to July 1st, 1836.
o required to enforce the Law against
who permit the Water to waste, in
of insufficient cocks, or other cause.
E. J. HALE, *President.*
e, March 13, 1837.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cot ton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

The Charlotte Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Lincolnton Transcript, Rutherfordton Gazette, Greensborough Telescope, Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Register, Salem Scrap Book, Ashborough Citizen and Wilmington Advertiser will insert the above 3 weeks.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
March 14, 1837.

For Sale,

125 Bags Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
20 bbls. Tanner's OIL,
15 tons assorted Swedes IRON,
3000 bushels Turk's Island SALT.
—*Also*—
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
All of which we offer for sale on favorable terms.
YARBROUGH & RAY.
March 15, 1837. 32 4w.

SADDLE BAGS.

THERE was left by a Negro Boy, with the subscriber this day a new pair of Saddle Bags, locked and filled. The owner can have them on proving property and paying for this advertisement, and applying to

JOHN H. PEARCE.
Feb 16. 32-3t.

MURRELL, the Land Pirate, *And CROCKETT in Texas.*

A FRESH SUPPLY of these Popular Works just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
March 15, 1837.

Education of Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber offers to receive into his family, immediately, a limited number of Young Ladies, for the purpose of affording them the advantages of a really solid as well as a useful and ornamental education.

The Ladies will be under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Phillips, assisted by a Lady from Mrs. Willard's Seminary at Troy, who is recommended as well qualified to teach the English, Latin and French Languages, Arithmetic, Euclid, the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Music and Drawing.

The number of pupils is not to exceed *twelve;* they will board with the subscriber, and be considered as a part of his own family, and their conduct, conversation, habits, associates, moral and intellectual natures will be carefully watched over, and their best interests promoted with the wakeful solicitude of a parent and the conscientious integrity of a Christian.

It is believed that the situation of Chapel Hill is among the healthiest in the State, and that the opportunity now presented of acquiring a thorough education has claims on the attention of parents and guardians not often surpassed.

The terms are two hundred and twenty-five Dollars per year, payable in advance. As no extra charges, either for books or any thing taught in the School will be made, and as the plan of education is comprehensive and one which in its execution involves considerable personal sacrifice, it is obvious that but a very moderate compensation is required.

The School commenced its first session on Monday the 16th January, 1837, under the sole management of Mrs. P. Her expected assistant from Troy, in a letter dated the 21st ult. says, "I shall probably leave here between the 1st and middle of February." In the mean time, however, no branch of study will be overlooked or slighted, with the single exception of Music. Literature and Science will be thoroughly taught.

Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber.

JAMES PHILLIPS,
Professor of Math and Nat. Phil.
Chapel Hill, 8th February, 1837 28

JOSEPH HOSTLER,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
Lafayette Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, an assortment of articles in his line of business, consisting of—Saunders' best Razor Straps; Emerson's ditto; old English Razors, (Rattlers;) Cologne Water; Saponaceous Compound, a superior article for shaving; Bears Oil; Macassar ditto; Tooth Brushes; Hair Brushes, (pocket;) Otto of Rose Soap; a large variety of other kinds of ditto. An assortment of Collars, corded and plain Linen Bosoms, &c. &c. Plain Bombazine Stocks, and with bows; Satin do.

He takes great pleasure in informing the Ladies that he has provided himself with a fashionable and large assortment of

Frizzetts, Curls and Ringlets,

Selected with great care by an experienced hand in this line.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1837. 29tf

COFFEE.

25 Bags prime green Cuba COFFEE,
50 do. high scented Rio ditto.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 8. 31.4t.

To Hire.

TWO likely young NEGRO BOYS, about 13 and 15 years of age, to hire by the month.—Apply at this office.
March 9. 31-3w.

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump } SUGAR,
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES,*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.

EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1836.

Frances S. King, *vs.* Wm. Henry King. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, that the said Defendant, Wm. H. King, be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte,* and decree entered accordingly.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D 1836.

29 HENRY W. AYER, *C. S. C.*

Petit-Gulf Cotton Seed, And Red Clover Seed,

For sale by C P. MALLETT.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK	Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McEachan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER	James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN	James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON	W. McKay, W. Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS	A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON	John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE	W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, *Jr.*, Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM	N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE	John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND	Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON	A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY	Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN	Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH	Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON	Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD	N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS	Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL	Thomas A. Allison, C. P. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG	Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN	David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD	Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE	Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE	Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY	Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H. Parks.
WILKES	William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES	M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.

☞ The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

RALEIGH AND COLUMBIA *Rail Road Company.*

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for Stock in this Company, will be opened and remain open for ten days, at the following times and places, viz:

In the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 21st of February;

At Carthage, in the county of Moore, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, under the direction of John B. Kelly, A. Currie, John Morrison, Cornelius Dowd and J. A. D. McNeill, or any 3 of them;

At Warrenton, on Tuesday the 28th of February, under the direction of Wm Plummer, George D. Baskerville, Welcon N. Edwards, Tho. White and George E. Spruill, or any three of them;

At Oxford, on Tuesday the 7th of March, under the direction of Samuel S. Downey, John S. Eaton, William Robards and Patrick Hamilton, or any three of them;

At Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 14th of March, under the direction of Wm. Cain, Thos. D. Bennehan, Paul C. Cameron, Wm. Holt, Michael Holt and John Kirkland, or any three of them;

At Pittsborough, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Wm. H. Hardin, Nathan A. Stedman, Joseph Ramsay and Green Womack, or any three of them;

At Haywood, in the county of Chatham, on Saturday the 28th of March, under the direction of Jonathan Haralson, Charles J. Williams, Spence McClenahan and Robert Faucett, or any three of them;

At Rockingham, in the county of Richmond, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Walter F. Leak, James P. Leak, Stephen Wall, and William B. Cole, or any three of them;

At Wadesborough, on Thursday the 16th of March, under the direction of Wm. B. McCorkle, Thomas D. Park, Absalom Myers, Alex. Little and Hampton B. Hammons, or any three of them;

At Fayetteville, on the 25th March, under the direction of C. P. Mallett, C. Johnson, Jno. Huske, E. L. Winslow, T. N. Cameron, or any three of them.

February 12, 1837. 28 6w

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.
February, 1837.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1837.

An outbreak in the New Cabinet.—The news in this city, though Congress is away, is yet of great interest. The Cabinet had been well nigh blown up sky high yesterday. Mr. Forsyth sent in his resignation, but was prevailed upon to withdraw it for the present. There is neither cordiality nor confidence among the members of the present Cabinet, and nothing has kept them together hitherto, but their dread of old Hickory's denunciation. Old Hickory whipped and lashed them into subjection. They were as afraid of him as of Satan himself; but as for Van Buren they look upon him as a man *born* to obey, and *not* to command. The only way of managing Jackson was by playing upon his prejudices, but Van Buren understands that business too well to be played upon. The intellectual calibre of Van Buren's Cabinet is not mean. Forsyth is a high-mettled man, who will not be led by Van Buren. Dickerson knows that Van Buren will shuffle him off as soon as he dare. Poinsett is a *Yankee,* born in South Carolina. Kendall intends to run Tom Benton four years hence, and himself four years after that. Butler is the only real friend Van Buren has among the multitude about him,—but Butler ought to be sent on a mission to the Kickapoo or Pottawatamies, for Washington is no place for him.—Mark my words, this Cabinet will hardly hold together six months.

OFFICE SEEKERS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington is yet full of office seekers who are here after Foreign Missions, old clothes, Collectorships and cold victuals. They hover about Van Buren for the spoils like so many Birds of Prey. Van Buren is beseiged night and day;—and they surround him, not as they did Old Hickory, on their knees, with their hats in their hands, but with their hats on their heads and both fists in his face, telling him what he *shall* do, and *threatening* him if he "don't." Van Buren is in a sad dilemma. There is a great battle now going on between the Van Burenites *outs* and *ins.* The *outs* are here in squadrons demanding the places of the *ins.* The *ins* threaten, if Van Buren makes them *outs.* Van Buren reasons thus, "if I make an *in* an *out,* I offend him, and offend all the disappointed, who have been seeking the *in's* place and only gratify *the out,* who is made *an in.*" But there is much fallacy in this reasoning. Old Hickory carried all before him by paying his troops. Van Buren is a successful General at the head of starving, ragged regiments of office seekers, who have come in here from Eastport, in Maine, on one side, to the wilds of Arkansas on the other,—all clamorous for *pay.* He has nothing to pay them with. The offices are all filled. Now and then he can *bivouac* a hungry New Hampshire man upon the Post Office, or *quarter* a Missouri squatter upon the Land Office,—and now and then, he disposes of "a genteel loafer," like Dallas, in a *forage* upon Russia,—but *the offices are filled.* The lean, lank, long and haggard crew that Isaac Hill led on to Washington in 1829, are all fat, full and plump in 1837. They have leached us for eight years, and I hope we shall not be leached by any new crew. But Van Buren has nothing wherewith to pay his troops:—and no General can sustain himself on Van Buren principles, without the wherewith to pay, clothe, and feed his troops.—Ragged, hungry, starving regiments will mutiny. A Connecticut regiment has therefore, just gone home in a rage, and threaten desertion. More will follow.

THE TREASURY ORDER.

Mr. Van Buren has been waited upon by Western men who have demanded what course he will take with the Treasury Circular. To a member from western New York (a Whig) Mr. Van Buren made in substance this reply, "*I shall give the subject the consideration its importance deserves.*" "But can I say," said the member, "to my constituents, who are suffering beyond description under this measure, that there is any prospect of its repeal?" "*I can give no such answer,* (said Mr. Van Buren) *I will do what justice and propriety demand when I have had time to give the subject a full consideration.*" This is non-committal enough! The South-Western and Western Van Buren members have also waited upon Van Buren demanding the repeal of this same odious Circular in obedience to the voice of Congress;—and they have told him plainly, that unless he rescinds it, he will endanger his party in nine of the Western and South-western States. Van Buren is thus placed in a dilemma again. If he rescinds this Circular, old Jackson, whom he intends to use as a certificate approver of all his acts, will denounce him, and cast him off. Jackson is necessary to him, for even the *skin* of Old Hickory is more potent than all the flesh and bones of Van Buren,—and he *dare* not offend Jackson, whose voice would make him tremble. But will he dare hazard his popularity with the commercial interests of the North, and *all* the interests of the West and South-West. I am amused to see some of the New York journals *expecting* that he will *approve* the act Jackson has pocketed and run away with. *First,* he cannot, for if that act is not in Jackson's breeches pocket, and is not on the Ohio River by time, he cannot legally do it; and *next,* he dare not, for Old Hickory would tear him to pieces, if he did. All you can hope of Van Buren is this, *that he will do wiselessly as possible, do away with the Treasury Circular,* by no formal rescinding of it, but by secret orders.

The nomination of Judge Smith, of Alabama, as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was confirmed by a very small vote.

On Thursday, just as the cars were starting, Mr. Haight, the door-keeper of the Senate, appeared with a summons for some of the Senators who were going off—but *steam* is a quicker agent than the Senate, and while he was looking on, the cars were going off. The Senate, however, then had no business before it, but the appointment of a collector of Waldoborough, against whom Mr. Ruggles, of Maine, was making opposition.

John Anderson, appointed Collector of Portland, was late member of Congress for that district. Mr. King, to whom was tendered a Foreign mission on Tuesday, is President of the Senate. Several ex-members of Congress are yet here, searching after offices, which by and by they will get. Mr. Howard, of Baltimore, wants the Austrian mission. All this is *not* bringing the patronage of Government into conflict with the duties members owe to their constituents! The situation of *Charge* to Naples is vacant. Two members are after it. Others, if they cannot get these, will put up with cold victuals, or old clothes.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

AN EXPLOSION—ALL BUT.

"Softly waft ye Southern breezes!"

Before the close of the first week of the new administration, the cabinet has been nearly broken to pieces. It appears that the utmost cordiality between the members of the cabinet did not exist, previous to the late iron rule; but the satraps of Tamerlane stood never in greater fear from their master than did they of *their* master. They were therefore bound together—not by the love they bore each other, nor by any considerations of principle—but like the staves of a highland *quaigh*—by the iron hoops.

It has been the well understood intention of Mr. Van Buren to bring Mr. Rives into the Cabinet, as Secretary of State. But in order to effect that arrangement harmoniously, Mr. Forsyth, the present Secretary, must be satisfactorily provided for—nothing less than a foreign mission, of course. But whither should he be sent? A gentleman filling the post of the first Minister of State, would not, of course, accept of a minor appointment, and all the majors were occupied by those of the faithful whom it would not be safe to displace.

The plan of a new diplomatic station at the Court of Austria, was therefore hit upon, and the situation was tendered to Mr. Forsyth on Thursday last.—But the warm blood of the southron rose at once to fever heat. He well understood the design. Indignant that the principle of diplomatic *ostracism* should in the first instance be applied to himself—more especially as the banishment was to be at a third-rate court—the Secretary took fire, and on Friday addressed a cavalier note to "*Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States,*" resigning his office. He also wrote an address to the people of Georgia, which was placed in the hands of the editor of the Globe, the types set, and the proof read and corrected, for Saturday's paper.

Alarmed at a rupture in his cabinet thus early in his executive career, measures were adopted by the President, on Friday, to prevent the explosion. The basis of this arrangement has not transpired. It is understood, however, that the resignation was withdrawn—at least for the present,—and that the "address to the people of Georgia" was cancelled. Thus stood cabinet matters on Saturday. What the end will be remains to be seen. Meantime the indications are, that Mr. Van Buren will be the President himself, and that the sway of the nether cabinet is at an end. No man better knows how the late overbearing executive, who governed the nation with despotic sway, was himself governed, than Mr. Van Buren, and the same appliances, we are glad to believe, will, if attempted to be exerted upon him, be exerted in vain. This is a favorable symptom, and if the President thus bears himself, there is no hazard in the prediction, that his first cabinet "*unit*" will be broken to *fragments, long before* the year is out.

One of the rumors from the capital is, that the President is determined to have no aspirants for the succession in his cabinet—a principle which more than one of the incumbents cannot well agree to.

Already has a leading paper of "the party" in Philadelphia broken ground for Thos. H. Benton, whose nomination graces the leading column, beneath the umbrage of the hickory tree, and a series of letters in his support is in the course of publication, well understood to be written by Amos Kendall. The principles of this nomination, and of these letters, are thoroughly agrarian—the doctrines of Ming and the loco-focos—the letters being written with vigor, and well calculated to make an impression upon that portion of the multitude which have neither means nor political morals.

Crowds of office-seekers are yet in attendance at Washington, from the centre to the remotest borders, hungry as leeches, and crying "*Give! Give!*" But however active have been their services, or however pressing their wants, the President has nothing to give. The circumstances are essentially different from those in which General Jackson was placed, when he came to Washington at the head of a similarly ravenous legion, in 1829. That was a civil revolution, and as *every man* in office, who had not rendered services to the chief, was to be turned out, it was an easy matter to bestow rewards by the hundred at the outset, and reserve enough to stop the mouth of clamor, as occasion required. But not so at present. The places are all filled—and that, too, by those whom prudence, if not principle, will prevent being removed. Manifold, therefore, will be the disappointments, and many a patriot will be compelled to return empty-handed, to meditate upon the ingratitude of republics.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The venerable Editor of the Richmond Enquirer paid a visit to the seat of Government at the time of the recent Inauguration—not to salute the new President, but, he says, to shake hands with the old one, and, peradventure, to ask pardon for the many hard things he said of him in by-gone days, when he could not possibly have foreseen his high destiny. Be that as it may, however, and the object of the journey have been what it might, we must admit that he was richly entitled to the relaxation of the visit and all its enjoyments, for few men labor harder, or more seldom take a furlough from the mill-horse drudgery of a vocation which an old friend of ours was wont to call the labor of Sisyphus. But let that pass too, while we proceed to note, for the curiosity of our readers, a few items of political information with which the Editor of the Enquirer has thought it proper to enlighten the Public, in giving the history of what he saw, heard, and ascertained during his visit to Washington, and which, from such a source, may be deemed authentic. We give them in the order in which we find them, and not in the order of their importance:

1st. "The Whigs flatter themselves with the idle report that the Globe is to be superseded as the official paper, and that Mr. Alex'r Everett is either to be placed at the head of the Globe, or of another official paper, which is to take the place of the Globe. We can assure them that in this hope they will be disappointed—that Mr. Blair remains at the head of the Globe—the Globe continues as the official paper—and that the spirit and talent with which it will be conducted will deserve the support of the friends of the Administration."

[We suspect it would be more correct to say the friends (the real friends) of the Administration were the persons who "flattered themselves" on this subject, rather than the Whigs. Certainly, if the Administration be content with its official paper, its opponents will not find fault with the selection.]

2d. "We found Mr. Van Buren determined to carry out the great principles of Mr. Jefferson, and some of the ablest councillors in the country around him."

[This is very agreeable intelligence. We have only to say of it, for the present, *nous verrons.*]

The Enquirer gives the following also, though not in the same connexion, which we add as

No. 3. "A great Public Dinner was given at Tammany Hall, on the 4th, in honor of the inauguration. Among the letters which were received from numerous distinguished citizens in answer to invitations, was one from Mr. Benton, accompanied by the following sentiment:

"Martin Van Buren, President elect of the U. States—May his administration be auspicious to his country; and may his re-election be a matter of *form,* and not of *contest.*"

"This sentiment is emphatic. It speaks the wishes of Mr. Benton; and we know it was intended to speak them in relation to the next election. He wishes Mr. Van Buren's election to be auspicious to his country; and in that case, he wishes

him to be re-elected without any *contest*. Certainly there will be no contest from himself; and, therefore, he declares himself off the field. Such, too, is the sentiment of Mr. Rives; and, of course, all fear of clashing and contention, which the Whigs have been so solicitous to get up, may seasonably be removed."

So it is officially announced that neither Mr. Benton nor Mr. Rives means to enter the field against Mr. Van Buren. Not having seen any where a suggestion of any such intention on the part of Mr. Rives, we regard this disclaimer as being put in for Mr. Benton only. Mr. Rives being introduced (like the gardener's son at the lodge window) only "for symmetry." Mr. Benton, however, it is certain, is willing to wait. This is magnanimous. The modesty of the decision cannot fail to be appreciated, both by Mr. Van Buren and by the Public. It must be particularly grateful to the Editor of the Enquirer, who may now hang up his arms for eight years, perfectly secure, whilst reposing upon his laurels, that, whatever may be the plans of the scheming *Whigs*, the integrity of *the party* is rendered secure by the generous forbearance of Mr. Benton, who, it appears, personally made *known* to the editor of the Enquirer his determination not to run against the incumbent, should he, four years hence, be again a candidate for the Presidency. Oracular disclosures like this, of the intentions of our great men, are enough to fill "the party" with the liveliest satisfaction. We wait for more of them.

Can the editor of the Enquirer inform us, for example, how long the present harmonious accord in the Cabinet is like to last?

BROAD HINTS.

In the American (Philadelphia) Sentinel of the 16th instant we find in the leading editorial article the following very significant intimation of the high behest of the "democracy" of Pennsylvania:

"It has so happened that, with the exception of a brief period under the late Administration, Pennsylvania has been without a representative in the cabinet; and that three opposition States, casting together thirty opposition votes, have *three* members of the cabinet, whilst Pennsylvania, casting thirty solid votes for the Administration, has no representative in it. In the event of a change, we know that the democracy of Pennsylvania EXPECT, as an act of justice, as well as policy, *that the vacancy will be filled by one of her citizens*—and we have a strong confidence that their expectations will not be disappointed. The former unfortunate division in the party has been *healed*, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevail in our ranks. The wishes of the People have been so clearly and emphatically expressed by the press, through the members of the Legislature, and in various other ways, in reference to this subject, that we apprehend there cannot be the slightest difficulty *in the mind of* THE PRESIDENT in making a selection, which will be perfectly satisfactory to the whole party. Indeed, *rumor* has recently assigned *a distinguished political individual* from *the most decidedly democratic portion* of Pennsylvania the head of a department, and we have reason to believe that it is not entirely without foundation."

Put together the disjoined syllables of the passages which we have emphasized in the above extract, and they spell Muhlenberg, as certainly as Berks county is the "most decidedly democratic portion" of Pennsylvania. If the President be at any loss as to what it is that the "Democracy" *expect* from him, we hope some friend of his will shew him this paper, in which he will find the true *Reading* of it.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Hon. *Jesse Speight*, for the last time.—This worthy representative of this Congressional District has taken his departure from this State, and has gone, 'bag and baggage,' to his new residence in Mississippi. This is as it should be, as he might again be sent to Congress to misrepresent us had he remained. His closing campaign showed how deeply he was interested in the business of his constituents. On arriving at Washington, a considerable time after the meeting of Congress, Mr. Speight drew his mileage, both from and to his place of residence, staid eight days in the city, to rest, we presume, and drew his per diem of course. At the end of that time he set out for home, 'packed up his traps' for a move to Mississippi, and that is the last we heard of the gentleman. His pay for his eight days' visit was "pretty fair," and we put it on record for the benefit of those who desire to make the most of their opportunities.

Mileage,	$300
Per diem,	64

$364, for an eight day's visit, or $45,50 per day!—*Newbern Spectator.*

A Regiment Defeated.—We understand that a regiment of the Connecticut militia, who had been on a foraging expedition to the South, have experienced a signal defeat in the District of Columbia. Trained in the doctrine that "*to the victors belong the spoils*," they marched to the capital, and laid siege to the citadel. Their watchword was *Booty*, and nothing more, since of *Beauty* they were no judges. But they have been compelled to raise the siege, and, at the last advices, were wending their way to the North, heavy and displeased—the forlorn hope of "*the* republican party" of Connecticut.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

"You that have tears, prepare to shed them now." On Wednesday we were informed officially that Mr. Secretary Dickerson "shed tears" upon the departure of Gen. Jackson from Washington; and in yesterday's Globe it is announced that the President promised Gen. Jackson to visit him at the Hermitage during the summer of the next year, and then "took a *most affecting* leave" of him.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

The election of a Senator in Congress, from Virginia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Richard E. Parker, Esq., took place on Tuesday. W. H. Roane, Judge Wm. Daniel, and John W. Jones, were put in nomination by their respective friends. On the 1st ballot, Roane received 62 votes, Daniel 43, and Jones 32. On the 2d ballot, (Mr. Jones having been dropped) Mr. Roane was elected by the following vote.

For Wm. H. Roane,	65
For Wm. Daniel,	50
For H. A. Wise,	2
For B. W. Leigh,	1

Joint vote with the Senate—Roane 80, Daniel 62, scattering 3.

STARTLING FACTS.

The following is an extract from the Report of Mr. Wise's Committee to examine into the Executive Departments.

"Notwithstanding the Committee refused to inquire into the appointment and of removal of officers, yet several instances of retaining corrupt and fraudulent officers whose malfeasance was made known to the President and Heads of Departments have been proved beyond cavil or dispute.

The clearest case of this kind, and there could be none clearer, is the case of Joseph W. Reckless, a collector at Porth Amboy, New Jersey. He was charged on the third of January, 1835, with the grossest official misconduct as a collector. The charges were of embezzlement and fraud and the specifications were made. His excuses and apologies for his misconduct were proved to be knowingly and wilfully false, before a commissioner appointed by the department to take depositions in the case and to report thereon. He actually confessed himself to be guilty of the most serious charge of fraud, and offered no testimony or excuse which could, in any respect, be considered as exculpatory or in palliation. The evidence was fully reported to the department, a most false and exparte abstract of that testimony was laid before the President, by the Secretary of the Treasury, containing scarcely any of the evidence on one of the main charges and only the exculpatory testimony on another; the President, however, as proved by the Secretary, and Mr. Pearce, read all the evidence in the case; and yet he made a decision in flagrant contradiction to the testimony of one of the witnesses (Brinly,) making him acknowledge what he expressly testified to the contrary of, found that to be merely irregular which was proved and confessed to have been corrupt; and what was more shocking still to all moral sense, he acquitted the officer, and yet ordered him to pay back the money which he has embezzled and defrauded the Government of, according to an account thereof by the comptroller. The amount involved in this case was small, being only some three or four hundred dollars. But though it was but petty larceny in the inferior officer, it was the grandest dereliction of duty and injustice to the Government on the part of his superiors, the President and Secretary. (See the entire testimony of the honorable James Parker and Wm. Hool, Esq., contained in the printed journal hereto appended, pages 129 to 188 inclusive.—See also the testimony of the Honorable G. D. Wall, and the Hon. D. J. Pearce.) This officer, thus detained in place, it is hardly necessary to add, is and was as stated by Mr. Parker verbally, a warm and active partisan of the present and coming Administration, taking a zealous part in political meetings and arrangements in New Jersey.

Another case of precisely similar character was proved in the instance of retaining a land receiver, Spencer, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, after he had been proved guilty of official neglect in not making his deposites, of retaining balances due the Government for unreasonable periods of time, of receiving prohibited Bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, and of shaving the money brought to his office to purchase the public lands. (See printed documents appended to the testimony of the Hon. Bailie Peyton, and his statement in relation thereto, hereto appended.)

Another instance is the case of Samuel Gwin, a register of the Land Office in Mississippi, who has been repeatedly charged with the grossest official misconduct and violation of the law in purchasing land at sales of the public lands under his superintendence; of which the President has been informed by a responsible person, and yet no inquiry even into his conduct has been instituted.—(See the testimony of the Hon. Bailie Peyton, hereto appended.)

A most flagrant instance of retaining an incompetent officer is proved in the case of Herring, who was at the head of the Indian bureau. He was considered so incompetent by the Secretary of War, that the Secretary sought at the session of 1831-'32 to create a new officer, that of Commissioner of Indian affairs, in order to supercede Mr. Herring, or take the superintendence of those affairs from his care. He, Herring, was then receiving a salary of fourteen or sixteen hundred dollars; the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was to receive $3000 per annum. The Secretary applied to the respective Chairmen of the two Committees on Indian affairs of the Senate and House to have the law, which he drafted, passed, creating the new office. The Chairman of the Senate's Committee objected, among other reasons, that if created it might be filled with an incapable person. Pledge was given that it should be well filled.

The office was created, and the same Mr. Herring was promoted to fill it by the President.—(See the testimony of the Hon. H. L. White and John Bell.)

And it will be found on a strict examination of all the testimony, that not only have prostituted political partizans, as in the case of Hocker, been appointed to office—that faithful and efficient officers as in the case of Melville, has been removed from office for opinion's sake or the want of political influence—that faithless, and fraudulent, and corrupt officers, as Reckless, Spencer, and Gwin, and incompetent officers, as Herring, have been retained in office after a full knowledge of their corruption and incompetency by the President and heads of Departments; but that an officer has been paid for services he never rendered, has been appointed for months before he entered on the duties of his office, served during a part of that time in the State Legislature of Vermont, (thus holding a state and Federal Office at the same time in violation of the law of Vermont;) that all these facts were known to the head of Department when he allowed the account, and that the account itself was permitted to be filled in such form as to conceal and suppress these facts, and to suggest on its face reason for allowing it, which could not be proved by the person to whom it was allowed.

Alexandria Gazette.

President Van Buren, it is said, has cut the example of his predecessor: he will not play the game of "turn-out." The Philadelphia "Republicans" are already beginning to squeal at him like a litter of hungry pigs at a dam that refuses to give them the teat.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Reuben M. Whitney.—A transcript from the records of the Court in the District of Columbia, show that 12 suits have been brought against Whitney in that Court, to recover an aggregate debt of nearly $60,000. Judgment has actually been obtained in several of these suits, the return on some of which is, 'released on Prison bounds.' F. P. Blair, and J. C. Rives, (editors of the Globe) securities in the bond, and special bail.

Unanimity.—Gentlemen of *both parties*, at Norwich, Conn., signed a subscription to buy powder to burn on the 4th inst.

At the strong solicitations of his friends in Massachusetts and elsewhere, Mr. Webster has consented to postpone his purpose of leaving the Senate. He will, at least, withhold his resignation until after his return from Congress, and, it is hoped, altogether.

Boston Atlas.

Running in Debt.—The following remarks upon this subject are extracted from D'Israeli's new work "Henrietta Temple:"

"If youth but knew the fatal misery that they are entailing on themselves the moment they accept a pecuniary credit, to which they are not entitled, how they would start in their career! how pale they would turn! how they would tremble and clasp their hands in agony at the precipice on which they are disporting! Debt is the prolific mother of folly and crime; it taints the course of life in all its streams. Hence so many unhappy marriages, so many prostituted pens, and venal politicians! It hath a small beginning, but a giant's growth and strength. When we make the monster, we make our master, who haunts us at all hours, and shakes his whip of scorpions forever in our sight. The slave hath no overseer so severe. Faustus, when he signed the bond with blood, did not secure a doom so terrific."

OFFICIAL.—FROM THE GLOBE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JAMES L. EDWARDS to be Commissioner of Pensions.

EDMUND FORSTALL, to be Treasurer of the Branch Mint, at New Orleans.

PETER D. VROOM, of New Jersey, THOMAS J. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, and PUBLIUS R. R. PRAY, of Mississippi, to be commissioners to adjust claims to reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830, with the Choctaw Indians, under the act of Congress of the third of March, 1837.

MONTFORT STOKES, of North Carolina, to be agent for the Cherokee Indians.

JOHN W. SANFORD, of Georgia, to be agent for the Creek Indians.

JOSHUA PILCHER, of Missouri, to be Indian agent on the Upper Missouri.

JOHN KENNEDY, of Tennessee, to be commissioner under the Cherokee treaty, in the place of William Carroll, resigned.

When we said, in our last, that the delay in appointing a Minister to Austria had perhaps arisen from the difficulty which our new President found in making a selection from the many candidates for lucrative appointments, we did not, in our own mind, number among those candidates any but such as were *asking* for office, or in one way or other suggesting *claims* to public offices for services rendered. Perhaps, however, we might as well have stated, without reserve, what we actually knew, from credible sources, in regard to it. We therefore now state, we know that the honor of the mission was tendered to Mr. King, the Senator from Alabama, who preferred (wisely and independently, we think,) his present position. It has been rumored, too, that the mission has been offered to Mr. Secretary Forsyth.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The New York papers received yesterday teem with accounts, derived from their Washington correspondents, of a reported misunderstanding between the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, and of so unpleasant a nature, it is stated, as to have induced the Secretary abruptly to tender to the President the resignation of his office. As we have reason to believe that the main fact of these statements is not without foundation, and as there is no reason why we should keep our readers in the dark on such an affair, now become notorious, we transfer to our paper, for their curiosity, such of the particulars in regard to the rupture as appear to possess the most probability.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Mr. Kendall is a ripe Statesman.
N. Y. Evening Post.
He's more than "ripe"—he's rotten.
Louisville Journal.

It is asserted that Nash Legrand, who, some eight years since, without a single qualification for the duties of the station, was made Navy Agent at Norfolk, has been *removed*, and George Loyall, late Representative in Congress, from the Norfolk district, appointed in his stead.

What confidence can, or ought, the people feel in the integrity and independence of their Representatives, when session after session, they see the most unflinching supporters of the Administration receiving their reward in the shape of snug offices. Mr. Lucas retires upon the Harper's Ferry Armory. Mr. Loyall is made comfortable by a Navy Agency. Mr. Hannegan, of Illinois, we see, is to have a Land office. A seat in the House is now sought by many, but as the means of obtaining office—and to obtain office, no wear and tear of conscience is regarded by our modern patriots.

Fred. Arena.

The Court of Inquiry.—We stated some days since, says the N. Y. Courier, that the Court of Inquiry, before adjourning *sine die*, re-affirmed their decision in favor of Gen. Scott, and sent it to the late President. One of the last acts of that individual was, to order the Court to *reconvene*, and reconsider their decision!—There can be no doubt but they will make quick work of it.

FROM THE CINCINNATI WHIG.

A Judgeship a Begging.—Was ever such a thing heard of in a Jackson State as an office, and a high one, too, going a begging? We believe not. The following simple fact settles the politics of Indiana as a Whig State, as decidedly as the most exciting election possibly could. The Governor has officially informed the Legislature, that the office of Chief Justice of the State has been offered to, and refused by every respectable lawyer in the State, the salary is so low.

Lockhart's Life of Scott, in 6 monthly volumes, (half a guinea each) is in the London press. The first volume gives his life from his birth to 1804, when he wrote the Lay of the Last Minstrel. Vol. 2 takes the memoir down to 1812, embracing the whole period of his life as a poet. There is no doubt that this biography will be one of the most interesting in the English language.

UNION OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS OF INDIANS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from a gentleman in the Choctaw nation, dated 20th January:

"Capt. ARMSTRONG has succeeded in having an agreement entered into between the Chickasaw delegation and the Choctaws, whereby the former nation is allowed a home in the country of their old allies and neighbors, [for which they pay $530.000.]

"The Chickasaws are to form one district of the Choctaw nation, and to enjoy equal rights with the Choctaws. They will occupy the country bordering on the Canadian—a fine stock-raising country—rich land and good water. So you may expect another emigration next spring. The Chickasaws will remove themselves, and intend to wait until the Arkansas is up, when they will embark upon boats, with their furniture and baggage, and run up to the Choctaw country. They will not, therefore, be a nuisance and annoyance to the people of your State.

"APOTHLOHOLA has demanded that *all* white men, including those who are intermarried with his people, be expelled from the Creek country."

Safety of Rail Roads.—The last annual report of the Worcester Rail Road, says, that since the first opening of the road nearly three years since, there have been transported on the road nearly 300,000 passengers; and that during the whole period, no passenger on the road has by any accident or negligence, sustained any personal injury.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Virginian, Capt. Watson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th February, we have received our regular files up to that date. The news from the continent is anticipated by previous arrivals. We extract from the London Times of the 7th, the state of the money market, which appears to be somewhat tighter.

LONDON, Monday Evening, Feb. 7th.—*Money Market*—The amount of bills sent out on Saturday by some of the private bankers greatly exceeded that of former periods. One house in Lombard street, for instance, had to demand payment on 4,000, its average on former heavy occasions being from 1,200 to 1,500. The exact proportion of dishonored bills, did not, of course, transpire. The first estimate taken, we consider to be a great exaggeration, and this we believe is borne out by the result. On any view of the case, however, the defalcations which have occurred, are such as fortunately are very rare in this region of credit. As much of the inferior paper will now be taken out of circulation, commerce may be expected to revert shortly to its previous healthy state.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey, by an ex-Janissary, who shot at him with an air-gun. The assassin and nine accomplices were tied in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus.

The claim of the United States, under the will of Mr. Smithson, came before the Rolls Court in London, about the beginning of February; in consequence of some insufficient setting forth, however, in the bill filed by Mr. Rush, the matter was put over for amendment.

The following were among the numerous notices of motions, on the first day of the session of Parliament, in the House of Commons:—

By Lord John Russell, for a bill for the reform of municipal corporations, and another for poor laws, in Ireland.

By Mr. Stanley for a committee of inquiry into the operation of joint stock banks.

By the Attorney General for a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

By Mr. Grote for the vote by ballot.

By Mr. Clay for a repeal of the corn laws.

By Mr. Ward for a reform of the House of Lords.

By Mr. Hume for the extension of suffrage to all householders.

By Mr. Ewart to abolish the law of primogeniture.

By Mr. Hey for copies of correspondence between the governments of Great Britain, Mexico, and Texas, and between the governments of Great Britain and the United States relating to Texas.

By Mr. Lushington for a resolution against the sitting of Bishops in Parliament.

By Mr. Phillips for the repeal of the duty on raw cotton.

Lord Brougham and Mr. O'Connell were present in their respective houses.

It is stated in the English papers, that Thomas Alexander Fraser, Esq., of Lovat, has been called to the peerage, under the title of Baron Lovat. His Lordship was recently the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of the Presbyterian church in Provost street. He is a native of North Carolina, a descendant of Lord Lovat, attainted of treason, and executed in 1755. The act of attainder having been reversed, Mr. Fraser repaired to England some four or five years since to claim his title and estates. By the Liverpool Standard, received to-day, we find that his Lordship took his seat and oaths of office at the opening of the lords, on the first day.

A very prominent topic of discussion and comment in the papers, is the seizure of a British merchant vessel, the Vixen, on the coast of Circassia, in the Black Sea, by a Russian man-of-war. The Russian government has published an official account of the transaction, from which it appears that the Vixen was despatched from Constantinople by some English resident merchants, with a cargo of salt, and, as supposed, a quantity of gunpowder, to trade with the inhabitants along the coast of Circassia, for the express purpose of bringing to a solemn national decision the validity of the claim set up to the territory by the Russian government, under a treaty of cession from the Sultan of Turkey—both the articles having been prohibited by the Russian tariff, in all the ports of the Black Sea. The seizure, therefore, was provoked and expected, if not desired. The anti-ministerial papers make a great outcry about it, and call upon the government to declare war against Russia at once—and we perceive that some of our morning papers are of opinion that hostilities must ensue. But we think otherwise. The Russian government has completely justified itself, in our opinion—and we remember that another English vessel, the Charles Spencer, was seized, about two years ago, under circumstances almost precisely similar, without leading to any action by the British government.

FRANCE.

The influenza—or, as the Paris journals call it, the influence, *(l'influence.)* makes quite a sensation in the capital. The King had a touch of it on the 27th; the military hospitals were crowded with patients from the garrisons of Paris, and the physicians themselves were no better off than others.

The death of Major Henry Lee, of Virginia, author of the Life of Napoleon, and American editor of the new English paper established in Paris, is announced in Galignani's Messenger. It took place on January 30th.

Debt due the United States.—A royal ordinance authorizes the payment of the fifth instalment of the debt due to the United States, recognized by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. The amount of this payment, with interest, is 4,229,999 fr. 90 c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FEB. 2.

The market continues in a very dull and depressed state and prices are quite nominal. The sales yesterday and to day do not amount to more than 2,500 bags.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, FEB. 4 TO 7.

Saturday Feb. 4.—We continue to have a very flat market, and a very great desire to sell the new import of American Cottons, which are being forced off at a farther reduction of ¼d to ⅜d, being a decline of 1d per lb. within the last three weeks; all other kinds are heavy of sale, last week's rates not being obtainable within ¼da ½d per lb.

We have had a heavy cotton market to-day.—About 1500 bales have been sold at yesterday's prices; namely, 50 Egyptians, 12½d; 50 Surats, 5¼; 60d Pernams, 11½d, a few Bahia, 11½d; and about 1300 American, from 8d to 10d.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year,	9,500
Same in 1836,	28,002
Forwarded into the country unsold this year	7550
Same in 1836,	4,580
Increase of import this year, compared with the same date last year,	20.944
Increase of stock,	61.700
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	19,300
Decrease of quantity taken for export,	1.740

February 7.—Cotton.—The demand on Saturday continued very limited, and the sales did not exceed 1200 bags. Yesterday there was a more general inquiry, and 2500 bags were sold at rather lower prices for American.

The Boston Patriot furnishes advices from Smyrna to January 26. The whole of Syria had been thrown into consternation by an earthquake on January 1st, which destroyed several towns and villages. On the evening of the New Year, a little before sunset, the towns of Tiberias, Japhet, and several neighboring villages, were entirely overthrown by this dreadful calamity. The shock extended many leagues. The towns were a heap of ruins; and, awful to relate, *nine-tenths of the inhabitants perished!*—Nothing had been heard from Jerusalem or Jaffa All the new buildings at Acre were destroyed. At Seide the French Consul's wife was dragged from the ruins with her leg crushed.

TEXAS.

New Orleans, March 7.

The schooner Byron, which arrived on Saturday from Brazoria, brought us a file of the Texas Telegraph to the 21st ult.—An express direct from San Antonio, had brought intelligence that Bravo had left the command of the Mexican army, and returned to Mexico, leaving General Amada at Matamoras with a force of four or five thousand men. That the latter had it in contemplation to despatch six or eight hundred mounted men to seize upon San Antonio and Goliad, knowing that the latter place was unoccupied, and the former only garrisoned by a small force.

After the occupation, commissioners were to be sent forward to the government of Texas to treat for peace and independence.

The editors of the Telegraph, in commenting upon this information, remark that, "How far this may be true, time alone can determine. It may be an artifice of the enemy, for purposes which it is not easy to comprehend. We would, however, advise the citizens to put their guns in shooting order, and in every way equip themselves for service, in the event of being called to the field. But at the same time we caution them not to be moved by idle reports, which too frequently obtain credit."

The Telegraph complains considerably at the extensive frauds practised in the United States, both under the pretence of raising money for the Texan government, and in the sale of land claims, which have no real foundation.

Col. John T. Collingsworth, Inspector General of the Texan army, died at Camp Independence on the 29th January. He was a native of Tennessee—graduated at West Point, and for six years belonged to the United States Army. By his death Texas has lost a brave and valuable officer.

Texas.—The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer is felicitating the South upon the recognition of the independence of Texas by the Senate, and the nomination of a *Charge* to Texas. The Editor would, forsooth, make out this as an administration measure! The fact is, Mr. Van Buren threw every obstacle in the way that he dare, and his friends in the North would not move until the Southern Representatives, Bynum *et alias* absolutely bullied him into action.

N. Y. Express.

NEW YORK, March 14.

The sales of Stocks this day have been uncommonly large, but at a material deduction from the prices of yesterday, and a still greater upon those of Saturday. United States closed at 117¾; Delaware at 90; State Bank, 110¾; Morris, 94½; Vicksburgh, 90; Farmers Trust, 106½; American Trust, 94½. On rail road shares the difference was even more striking. Harlem, which commenced at 70, dropped gradually down and closed at 65, being nearly *nine per cent.* less than the closing rates of Saturday. Long Island went down to 74, Boston and Providence to 102; Stonington to 65—sold on Saturday for 74 cash. Mohawk closed at 78¾, and others in proportion.

New York, March 15.

Another heavy day in Wall street. Money scarcer than ever, and stocks almost a drug in the market. The sales to-day were very large, and the rates from one to five per cent. less than those of yesterday. U. States dropped off ¾ per cent., Delaware 3½, Morris 1, Farmers' Trust 1, American Trust 1½, Vicksburgh 5.

The rail roads, as usual, fluctuated the most. Mohawk closed at 3 per cent. decline, on yesterday's closing rates. Paterson 4 per cent., Harlem 5, and Providence 2, Long Island 3, and Stonington 5 pr. ct.

☞It may save some delay and expense to Revolutionary and other Pensioners, to be informed that *in all cases* where the signature is made by a mark, and not in the hand writing of the claimant, there must be an attesting witness in addition to the attestation of the magistrate. This must not be omitted in any part of the document.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 8.—*Our Orange Groves.*—It is now more than two years since our orange groves were cut off by the severe frost of February 1835, and most of our inhabitants were suddenly deprived of their chief means of support, and the pride and ornament of our little city, were at once destroyed. The profits arising from the sale of the delicious fruit were very large, and afforded a means of support to almost every inhabitant. They were a staple commodity, and as many as 2½ millions have been shipped from St. Augustine in one season.

The shoots which have sprung up from the old roots, have grown with a rapidity and luxuriance seldom equalled and will in a few years form as beautiful and stately trees as we have ever had.—Some of the shoots from the Sour Orange have thrown out blossoms this season, and several citron trees we learn, are in full bloom in the city. On the St. Johns river, near Mandarin, we are informed that several sweet orange shoots have blossoms upon them. It affords us gratification to announce this fact, and to greet their appearance as the harbingers of returning sources of wealth to our community.

The Indian War

From the Jacksonville Courier, Ed.

WAR AT AN E

Through the politeness of C. this place, we are favored with ing intelligence just received Creek.

The intelligence contained i of Mr. B. M. Bell, is confir brought by the steamer Free just from the same place, from which this intelligence co it to credit. If Micanopy and unqualifiedly surrendered, th deed over, and Gen. Jesup, b and the *amende honorable* late has covered himself with glory

To the Editor of the Courier—S the enclosed letter from my brother It contains gratifying information. come to it for publication if you th

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JAM

Jacksonville, March 11th, 1837.

Black Creek

DEAR BROTHER: An express arrive 12 o'clock last night, bringing the telligence from Gen Jesup, that th closed. The Indians have given up dered. All the chiefs, but Oseola and have consented to removal. A ble at Tampa Bay by the tenth day prepared for removal to their weste Indians say that Oseola is on the S that they will bring him to Tampa B April. In great haste, or I would w ly. Yours &c. BENNET

To Col. James Dell, Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH, March 16.

IMPORTANT FROM FLO

The steam boat Charleston, Capt. arrived this morning from Ga Florida, and conveys the gratif gence that hostilities have ce treaty had been concluded wit and other Chiefs. We have be by several gentlemen with the fa tract of letters, which induce us to believe that a termination of and bloody warfare may be ex our gallant army relieved from they have met with alacrity, wh Florida will obtain that repose, h inhabitants so much need.

Capt. Harris is the bearer of d and has a copy of the treaty with dians.

We learn that Philip and Mic not signed the treaty. Micanop he has been blamed for being war—that if they made a treat sign it—that Payne's treaty wil nized.

Extract of a letter, dated

"CAMP NEAR F March

"I returned last night from a very and hard service of a week, mending had a great deal of rainy weather—worse than marching in expectation enemy—for then there was excitemen eral is pretty sure of a large party c it is very doubtful whether the others

"Jumper was in camp yesterday word from Micanopy that he will thing that Jumper says, and that whe ed upon, he will come in with his wives, children and goods.

"He says that Jumper is his sense fact, that they tell us that the Gover and too fat to come, and does not home, and many other tales which may be true.

"It is curious that Oseola has been in the whites with so many virtues and so authority, for the truth is, he never has he, a chief of any note among them, is never mentioned unless he is requ

"He is said to be a good warri save the lives of some negro prisone press, who was killed—and has only followers, and that his word is not of any good warrior among them."

"Gen. Jesup is sure of one thing, ther tribes dont choose peace now, Seminoles, proper, will join him to as this vast country of which so little has explored."

"Twelve hostages have been living ton days past, and others have been coming and going."

"MARCH 5, 18 "I have just been attending the talk head Chiefs of the Hostiles and Jesup he will not fight any more—he can't nation like us—we are too numerous ings were hurt, in finding his own Creeks) fighting against them too.

"Micanopy has sent out the talk, the Indians refuse to come in they will selves.

"When the General pushed him a l time of their coming to Tampa—he he agreed to hurry in, it might be were scared, which was not the case anxious for peace and would come in

"After a short conversation, Ge him till to-morrow evening or the nex consult his brethren and the Creeks, answer."

TREATY CONCLUDED

"MARCH 6—In just signed a treaty of the following hostilities are to cease from this time 1st of April, all the Indians are to be Hillsboro, and of a line drawn East Foster.

By the 10th of April, all are to be with their families, to take transports All the privileges of the treaty of P are secured them, they are to be paid tle and ponies, and to receive rations remain with us.

In ten days Micanopy is to come where the Commanding General negroes that are *bona fide* their own cured to them."

Another Indian Massacre.—Ou day night last, (says the Tallahasse dian,) a party of Indians, suppos from fifty to sixty in number, att house of Mr. Wallace, who keeps over the Aucilla. He attempted them, but his gun would not finally threw himself into the swam to the opposite side. H two daughters were inhumanly by the savages. Lieut. Bannerm was posted near the scene of out a portion of the mounted men County, promptly pursued the c four miles, but finding them too him, returned for the purpose of a larger force.

Eyes Behind.—The editor of ville Journal announces that morning he was attacked from a cowardly ruffian, who levelled his *eyes*. Quite a misfortune to eyes on the wrong side of the he

The Collectorship of our T understand this office has been fi appointment of Col. Marsteller of

Wilmington Adv.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

RSDAY, MARCH 23, 1837.

ian War.—We refer with plea- news from Florida, in the hope e the Indians will *stay* conquer-

ives us pleasure to state, that our m. F. Strange, Esq. the Senior Editor ournal, has been appointed Clerk in the at Charlotte, with a salary of $1000. gret that he does not receive a larger ublic loaf.

the particulars, on the first page, ned blow up in Mr. Van Buren's Cabi-

ail Road.—We ask the particu- of our readers in this section of to the proceedings of the citi- ington, S. C., on the subject of n of the Darlington and Sum- ad. The books of subscription l, under an act of incorporation egislature of S. Carolina, were w days ago; and the object of the vement is to provide for the ex- that road to the Santee in one di- Camden in another, and north- Fayetteville. Should it be car- fect, it will form a direct and ra- Boat and Rail Road communica- Charleston to this place, a Rail munication from Camden, Ben- &c. to this place, and materially struction of the road northwardly lace, let it take what direction it think we may assure our South ighbors of the hearty co-opera- citizens of this place in their en-

ton Market.—The sales this week at a serious reduction of price. lowing is one of the many letters York received here giving an ac- he last news from Liverpool:—

"New York, 16th March, 1837.

ir: We are this moment in receipt of advices as late as 7th February. Cot- since last dates ¼d a 1d per lb. Com- existing. In the manufacturing dis- demand for Yarns and Goods had been spended. Money matters still tighter, ber of failures had taken place."

Moneyed Reverses.—There is much fear, that the great calamity of ad ruin and bankruptcy, which anticipated for a year or two past, o come upon our country. The portentous of evil. Already have reat commercial emporiums of the New York at the North and New the South, been thrown into con- at the immense failures which red; and these must be followed and by a general and ruinous de- e price of the great staples of the as well as of all kinds of real and property. Happy they who at such are out of debt.

ilure, at New Orleans, of Messrs. Briggs & Co., for the enormous ven millions of dollars, besides car- h it others in the same city to the five millions, produced also, the of the eminent Banking House of J. L. & S. Joseph, of New York, understood to be under acceptance New Orleans house, for upwards of million of dollars.

The news from Liverpool is equally gloo- There had been many failures there, Cotton had fallen in a week about 1¼d. nearly 3 cents per lb. and could on- disposed of by forced sales. There demand for manufactures, and a panic prevailed.

circumstances have had a powerful n the price of cotton, and have cast ver the prospects of the planter and We are happy to say, however, lst the necessary losses of both the decline of prices, none of our r Banks are affected immediately ove failures.

Since the above was prepared, we favored with the following slips York by the Express mail, which s gloomy state of things, at which ly rejoice:—

CE OF THE COURIER & ENQUIRER, York, Friday, March 17—8, P. M. ress Mail which arrived at half-past 3 ought to the Messrs. J. L. & S. Jo- the following letter:

New Orleans, March 9, 1837.

J. L. & S Joseph & Co.—Dear Sirs.— ed you on the 7th inst. in relation to of Hermann, Briggs & Co. Since matters have taken several different at last by the proposition of yesterday, early and a satisfactory adjustment, here is scarcely a doubt, as the points ngement, in a measure come from the mselves. being all taken up in endeavoring to e arrangements, leave us no leisure for object, and as a consequence, our ad- be short. Suffice it, however, now at Reynolds, Marshall & Byrne make e both here and in Natchez, for the of the affairs of Hermann, Briggs & o the which their whole fortunes will —certainly not less than *three millions* —and in the course of to-day, or to- ll the Banks will *certainly* come into e, giving to the parties 9, 12, 15, 18, months for the payment of their debts, thern liabilities to be arranged for he manner is not yet fixed. Our posi- he House in question has so much im- credit as seriously to affect our nego- ich were our only reliance for a while n in funds for *our* maturities; but the t their business is settled, we will re- whole amount of our debt in some er, acceptable, we trust, to all the erned.

an time, do not, if you can possibly spend your payments, as you will nei- y the parties nor be placed under cash any days after this reaches you. Yes- rning six of the banks had agreed to ed measure, and we have this moment two more, whose boards have just met, come in. Yours, truly,

THOMAS BARRETT & CO.

ter was confirmed, in all its important by numerous letters from other sources leans, to their correspondents in this nsequence of which they caused it to be on our Bulletin, that they would re- payments *to-morrow*. Subsequently, he gentlemen who had been called to tion upon their affairs in the morning and under whose advisement they had d to suspend their payments until Mon- mended, that inasmuch as the Messrs. d not received any remittance, and as a possibility of the arrangements alluded to, not having been carried into effect, it was more advisable under all the circumstances of the case, to defer a resumption of their payments until further and more definitive advices should be received from New Orleans.

Under these circumstances, however desirous the Messrs. Joseph & Co. were of resuming their payments, it became their duty to act in accordance with the advice of their friends; and in consequence, their payments will *not* be resumed until their advices from New Orleans are of such a decisive character, as shall warrant their friends here, to recommend such a course.

New York, March 18.

The failures in New Orleans, and their consequences.—We gave in our columns yesterday morning, the particulars of the failure of several of the largest houses in New Orleans, and the fact that a large house in this city was implicated in their transactions to a very large amount, suppressing, however, the name of the house in this city. The house referred to, was that of Messrs J. L. & S. Joseph & Co.; and at an early hour they called together a number of our most prominent merchants and others, before whom they placed an account of their liabilities, and their means of meeting them.

It appeared by this statement, that they had accepted for the houses of *Herman & Son, Herman & Briggs*, and *Thomas Barrett & Co*, all of whom by the last advices had suspended payment, to the amount of $2,050,000, and that they had forwarded to them upwards of $400,000 of *assets*—making the total of their liabilities with the houses in question, about $2,500,000. They also showed by their balance sheet, that on the 1st of January the house was worth nearly a *million* of dollars On this representation, Mr. *Copperthwait*, assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States, who had come on for that purpose, offered in behalf of that institution, the loan of one million of dollars, on condition that the Banks in this city would advance on their part, sufficient to carry the house through its embarrassments. It was obvious to all, that if the houses in New Orleans had not suspended payment, or if they should be enabled to resume by the aid of the Banks in that city, the House of Joseph & Co. would not require any aid; and after mature deliberation, the gentlemen present advised them to *suspend* until *Monday*, or until more favorable information should be received from New Orleans. This advice was adopted by the Messrs. *Joseph*, and immediately made known to the immense concourse of merchants in the street, who were anxiously awaiting the result of the consultation.

It has never fallen to our lot to witness such a general panic as existed in the city during the whole of the day; and although there was certainly some cause for apprehension in consequence of the extended operations of the House of the Messrs. *Joseph*, and the influence which their failure and the failures in New Orleans might have on those connected with them; yet we must be permitted to say, that the alarm was far greater than was warranted by the facts of the case. It is admitted by all that the three houses in New Orleans taken collectively—and they are in fact all so united as to make them one concern—are *solvent* to the amount of millions.—Then again, their drafts which have been accepted by the Messrs. *Joseph & Co.* are the property of the New Orleans Banks who had discounted and sent them here for collection; and these very Banks are principally owned by the partners in the embarrassed Houses. Under all these circumstances, there should be but little alarm for the ultimate payment of all their liabilities even if they should not resume payment, while the probability is certainly very much in favor of the supposition, that the New Orleans Houses will be enabled to resume payment immediately through the aid of the banks in that city.

Yet even putting the very worst complexion on the whole matter, but very few houses in this city would be compelled to stop in consequence of the failure of the houses in New Orleans, and the Messrs. *Joseph* here; and it does not become a community like this to give way to a *panic* on the first appearance of disaster. Our merchants have suffered much, and uselessly and wickedly been made to suffer by the mal-administration of the affairs of the Government; but notwithstanding this, their resources are not exhausted, and taken as a body, they are not only accustomed calmly to look danger in the face, but unshrinkingly to meet it. We call upon them, then, not to suffer themselves to anticipate evils which we fondly believe are not in store for them; but as they have repeatedly done before, stand shoulder to shoulder, and firmly meet and triumph over every opposing obstacle. The time has gone by when the failure of any house, or any dozen houses, can give reasonable cause for a general panic.

The sad reverses in the pecuniary state of the country, which have already happened both North and South of us, and the anticipation of the bursting of the dark cloud which yet hovers over them, whilst it enlists all the sympathies of the people of North Carolina, is calculated to inspire feelings of comparative contentment in their minds.—Happily exempt from that wild spirit of speculation which has prevailed to so criminal an extent both at the North and South, we presume there is no State in the Union whose people are so free from debt, or amongst whom there is so much substantial wealth. It is true we have no overgrown fortunes, but it is also true, that we have few beggars. The great mass of our population is composed of people who cultivate their own soil, owe no debt, and live within their means. This is a class which cannot be reduced to bankruptcy by a money pressure. They are beyond its influence. We think, therefore, that North Carolina will be more slightly affected by the impending calamity, than any State in the Union.

We find in these considerations new motives for clinging to the old North State. She is equally exempt from the Lynch law of the South and the Mob law of the North. She has no gamblers to hang up under the former, nor starving beggars to sack and pillage in the face of day, by virtue of the latter. Her wealthiest men are not driven to the expedient of sustaining their credit by paying the ruinous rate of 25 or 30 per cent. a year for money. And whilst her more boastful brethern from the El Dorado of the South are permitting their paper to return dishonored, and thereby contributing to the general ruin, her people have the high praise accorded them of meeting their engagements with honorable promptitude. We are assured that the credit of no State in the Union stands higher in New York, than that of North Carolina.

Again we say, give us the old North State yet. We would not exchange her, with all her faults, for any other mother.

Mr. Webster.—The people of New York have paid the most distinguished honors to Mr. Webster, on his arrival there, on the 15th inst. Thousands of citizens escorted him into the city, and an address was delivered to him, to which he responded in a speech of about 2½ hours length. Among the subjects discussed by him, he is represented as having said that in the administration of Gen. Jackson, the Constitution had been "widely departed from, and a great approach made to the principle of elective monarchy. The executive has assumed a new character, not mentioned in the constitution—that of representative of the people. The constitution provided for a representation of the people in Congress; and for an executive power appointed to do the people's will; but if the people are not obeyed but *represented* by the executive, then the government is a monarchy, and the head of it a despot; for he not only does, but determines the will of the people, which is sovereignty.

"Under the administration of General Jackson, Mr. Webster said, the constitutional balance has been violently shaken, by the new employment of the appointing and removing power, and by the conversion of office into patronage.

"Mr. Webster entered upon a full explanation of his course in relation to the independence of Texas, in the course of which he gave a brief but glowing history of the struggle, out of which that independence has arisen. He thought it well, perhaps, that Texas should be independent of Mexico, but not that she should be annexed to the Union. He thought it time that there should be limits set to the enlargement of the United States by the addition of territory, and that it behooves us especially to pause and reflect before adopting a measure that could possibly be the means of increasing slavery.

"There is a deep and powerful feeling against the existence of this institution—a feeling strong enough to shake the union to its very centre, and one which every effort should be made to allay, rather than to excite and agitate."

From the National Gazette.

When, after the lapse of a few years of sobriety and perhaps of disaster, the history of the various assaults upon the Bank of the United States comes to be fairly written, how strange will the retrospect appear, from the half hinted fault and hesitated dislike of General Jackson, down to the war to the knife invoked but yesterday by his eager partisans. We like occasionally to go over this ground. Mr. Webster touched on its commencement two days ago at New York. An extract will refresh the memories of those who are in the habit of applauding the patriotism of the original attack.

"Mr. W. reviewed the whole history of the war against the Bank of the United States. It was remarkable, he said, that during the excited state of the public mind, from 1824 to 1828, when General Jackson was brought forward to oust Mr. Adams, that not one word, even in one partisan print, so far as he knew, was ever said against the Bank of the United States, either questioning its constitutionality, or doubting its solvency, purity, or great service to the country. The Message of 1829 was the first onset made upon it, but this only CLOUDED, and QUESTIONED, and denied that it answered the purpose of its creation in regulation of the currency. 'It is within my own knowledge,' said Mr. W. 'that an attempt was made by the party in power, to make the Bank engage in the contests of the day; and, when it refused to engage in these contests, war was made upon it.' Lists of Directors were sent from Washington to Philadelphia, who would loan money to political friends, and when these tests were rejected, the war waxed warmer."

Extract of a letter from the Editor of this paper, to a gentleman at this place.

Lawrenceville, March 11.

I have taken pains to examine various persons from the neighborhood of the route for the Rail Road recommended by the meeting at Salisbury, to wit, the country between Moore Court House and Abbott's Creek, and I am more convinced than ever, that it will be found the most favorable of any other. Capt. Cushman, I understand, has been to make a reconnoisance and will shortly survey it. There is a good deal more wealth along that line than I had supposed, and if a little pains are taken, a handsome subscription to the stock in that region can be obtained. There are the Lassiters, Hills, Newlins, Thornberrys, Spencers, and a good many substantial Quakers on Uwharrie, and Carroway, as well as on Little River, who not only are able to help to make the road, with their means, but will help to support it with their surplus produce after it is made. I am determined after Rowan Court to take a trip of observation through that whole country, as far as Moore Court House, and then I can better satisfy my own mind; at last, however, we will have to abide by the decision of the Engineer.

All persons concur about here in stating that the gentlemen now engaged in the work are competent and industrious in a high degree. From the present auspices, I think we shall certainly have a Rail Road. The Fayetteville people are in high spirits also.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Who is to Blame?—Gen. Gaines, it is confidently predicted by papers of all parties, will be acquitted of all blame on account of the failure of the Seminole expedition. Gen. Scott has been acquitted, Gen. Jesup is not to be censured, and we see, therefore, no where to lay the blame but at the door of the Indians—that will probably be the course adopted. They will never protest nor write letters, and the poor fellows will die off with the great national sin upon their heads, of having been the cause of the failure of the campaigns against themselves. What a set of savages!

U. S. Gazette.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—We understand that there are about 1000 laborers now at work on this Road, and that it is going ahead rapidly.—*Raleigh Register.*

A business Session.—The Richmond Whig complains that though the Legislature of Virginia has been in session for three months, they have consummated no one important measure, but have literally done nothing. In nine weeks, the General Assembly of this State not only attended to its ordinary legislative duties, but disposed of that vexed question the Surplus Revenue, and re-enacted its codified laws, which are estimated to make, when printed, 800 large octavo pages. This is just the difference between *talking* and *acting*.—*Ib.*

Beaufort Harbor.—An article, shewing the capabilities of this Harbor, appears on our first page. We discover that $1,500 were appropriated by the late Congress, for defraying the expense of an examination and survey of the Harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington, with a view to determine their respective advantages for the establishment of a Navy Yard.—*Ib.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Banking House Fallen.—A few minutes past one o'clock this morning, the gable end and front corner of Joseph's Banking House fell with a most tremendous crash. We happened to be passing on the opposite side of the street at the very moment.—The whole corner of Exchange and Wall streets seemed to burst out, and in a moment the stupendous blocks of granite tumbled from their great height, and the whole came down in a heap. It was raining hard at the time, and very dark, so that we could not see, but from appearances we should judge that about half the building at least is in ruins. The concussion was so great that it seemed to shake the foundations of every builing in Wall street. The earth trembled as if it had been shaken by an earthquake. It is exceedingly fortunate that the accident occurred at night, when the workmen were absent and the street deserted—had it happened in the day time, many lives would have been sacrificed.—We regret the loss of this noble building, particularly as the proprietors had spared neither care nor expense in the erection; it has been put up by day's work, without limit as to cost, and now more than a year has been spent in the progress thus far.

The Josephs' Bank.—Wall street has been crowded with people to-day, who have assembled to see the ruins of the Josephs' Bank. The falling of such a building in one of the busiest avenues of the city is a serious embarrassment to business, inasmuch as it is both difficult and dangerous to pass up and down the street—for the people obstruct the sidewalks, and what is left of the walls, fronting on Wall street, threatens to fall upon every passer-by.

The building is in a new style altogether,—and one which it seems will not stand the test of experiment.—The aim of the architect was to erect a fire proof building, supporting the floors by arches, without abutments, the arches resting upon, and pressing the walls outwards. An attempt was made to correct this violation of all the rules of architecture, by supporting the walls with iron bars or chains, running from the walls. The support, it appears, was not sufficient.

Alarm was given some few days ago, in our, and other journals, but the architects quieted all this alarm, by certificates of its strength, safety, &c. The loss to some body, but to whom is a question yet, will be from $40,000 to $60,000. It is but justice to the architect to say that he has been concerned in erecting some of the best buildings of the country, and has been eminently successful—and no man stands higher in the public estimation. "The experiment" was the cause of the mischief.

N. Y. Express.

New York, March 14.

Fall of New Buildings.—Early this morning the workmen employed in the erection of a range of buildings in Fulton street, near Broadway, known as "Ross's Buildings," discovered that the foundation of the building nearest the corner of Broadway had started; shortly afterwards another part of the foundation crumbled off, and at about 10 o'clock two of the buildings fell into the street. Fortunately no person was injured. The facts as far as we have learned them are as follows: The buildings were contracted for by Seth Geer, and the foundations laid last fall; they were left exposed the whole winter, completely imbedded in ice, and early this spring the brick walls were commenced by a sub-contractor, who is a brother to Mr. Geer above spoken of. The erection of the buildings, five in number, had progressed as far as the fourth tier of timbers, and granite posts and lintals in the basement and first story—the fronts had not been commenced. The other three buildings have been similarly constructed; it is probable that the entire fabric will have to be taken down, and the foundations laid anew.

The accident is attributed to the bad quality of the mortar—the frost having destroyed its adhesive quality.

Another Crash.—Two of a row of lofty brick warehouses in Fulton street near Broadway, in process of erection by Mr. Ross, came tumbling to the ground, this morning, not a little to the alarm though scarcely to the wonders of the neighbors. The workmen to the number of about thirty, as we understand, had just left the buildings, and very fortunately nobody was hurt.

The mortar with which the bricks were nominally cemented, appears to be very innocent of lime, as we are told by a gentleman who has viewed the ruins; and to this, in conjunction with the coming out of the frost, the fall must be ascribed. The fronts of the buildings were not up—the admirable New York system having been followed, of building in detached portions, one wall at a time.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Rutherfordton Gazette.—John Gray Bynum, Esq. has retired from the management of the concern, which will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. William E. Mills and Weldon Hall.

From the New Orleans True American, March 7.

We are fallen on singular and anomalous times. In the midst of unexampled prosperity, when all the avenues of trade are open; when money is abundant for the ordinary operations of commerce, we are called upon to record several extensive failures involving an amount almost alarming to the general credit. On Saturday, one of our largest and most influential houses failed for seven millions, carrying with it full five millions more. When and where this is to stop we know not. The rage for speculation has been so great, that there is no estimating the amount of responsibilities incurred. It does not appear to have been confined to real estate. Over trading in the staple articles of the country on the part of a favored few has led to this disastrous state of things. Yet in the midst of these extraordinary failures, the business of the country is going on steadily. This is a proof of the stability of our mercantile friends. It is thought that some of the houses which have stopped payment will be able to resume business in a few days.

As may be expected, cotton operations under such circumstances are not likely to flourish. No sales were recorded by the board of brokers.

Statement of Cotton.

Oct. 1st, 1836—No. of bales on hand	8,702
Mar. 7, 1837—Bales received this day 2300	
Total received previously, 400,764—403064	
	411,766
March 7, 1837—Exports this day to Liverpool, 1879	
Total exported previously, 315,997—317,876	
No. of bales remaining not cleared,	93,890

FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

New Orleans, March 8.

The failures continue. To day two more houses went by the board. What the effect is to be upon stocks, we cannot say, but so far as the general business of the city is concerned we do not apprehend any serious results. Temporarily a slight check has been given to that briskness in business for which our city has been so remarkable, but a few days will bring all right again. Cotton is at a stand still, comparatively speaking. Nothing is recorded by the board of brokers.—Some few transactions have taken place outdoors, but they are small and cannot be adduced as evidence of the state of the market. The general feeling is to hold off under present circumstances particularly as the difficulties have taken place among the great Cotton Factors.

New York City News, March 16.—The Money market continues to be unusually tight. There is a serious falling off in the receipt of funds from the South. A large amount of Notes falling due, particularly in Alabama and Mississippi, are returned under protest. This is a double disappointment, as in most cases they had been negotiated with a full belief of being paid. The merchant is now under the necessity of not only meeting their ordinary payments, but also of taking up these protested notes. Another cause of embarrassment to our merchants is that a large portion of the remittances from the South are in drafts by Railroad and Banking companies, payable at banks here at four months date.

March 17.

Wall street has been in a great state of agitation this forenoon, in consequence of the fact that the highly respectable and opulent Banking House of Messrs. Joseph's were implicated.

The gloom that spread over the street, as might well be supposed, reached the Stock Board. United States Bank fell to 114 per cent; Delaware opened at 82, and went down to 77—nearly a thousand shares sold; Mohawk down to 72; Long Island 70. There was a general fall of all Stocks, from two to eight per cent.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DARLINGTON AND SUMTER RAIL ROAD.

At a meeting of the citizens of Darlington, held at the Court House, on the 13th March, 1837, to consider and forward the public weal, by taking advantage of the opportunity afforded in the Charter of the Sumter and Darlington Rail Road, and the propriety of extending the same, John McClenaghan, Esq. having been called to the Chair, and Peter C. Coggeshall appointed Secretary. After a general discussion on the subject, it was, on motion of Alex. D. Sims, Esq. (the names of the several committees having been supplied and certain amendments adopted by the meeting.)

Resolved, That the wants of the country East of the Wateree and Santee, call imperatively for this Rail Road communication.

Resolved, That it is as well the interest of the Planter, as it is that of every citizen of Charleston, to forward the subscription to the Rail Road from the Santee to Darlington; and this meeting would express its ardent wish that the measure may be alike strenuously supported in town and country.

Resolved, That A. D. Sims, Edgar W. Charles, Hugh E. Cannon, Elias D. Law, William W. Cannon, Moses Sanders and John McClenaghan, Esquires, be appointed a committee to report an Address to our fellow citizens of Charleston, soliciting their most strenuous support of the measure. This committee having reported the annexed Address, it was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the citizens of Charleston, Cheraw and Fayetteville, and of the Districts of Chesterfield, Marlborough and Marion, and the Counties of Robeson and Cumberland in North Carolina, be, and are hereby invited, to unite with the citizens of Sumter, Kershaw and Darlington, and of the town of Camden and those of any other places willing to join with them, in sending Delegates to a Convention to be held on the 4th of July, 1837, at Bennettsville, S. C. to consider the subject of an extension of the Sumter and Darlington Rail Road; more especially, the propriety of adopting measures to forward the plan proposed by Col. Long, of the U. S. Engineers, in a Report, No. 177, made to Congress in the Session of 1835-'36, for the completion of a route "in a North Easterly direction, through the Atlantic coast of Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, and passing the vicinity of Waynesborough, Georgia; Barnwell, Sumterville, Darlington and Harlleesville, S. Carolina; Fayetteville, Waynesborough, Tarborough and Halifax, North Carolina;" and thence to the James and the Chesapeake, &c. &c.

Resolved, That John McClenaghan, A. D. Sims, Elias D. Law and Peter C. Coggeshall, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to see that Delegates be nominated from this District, and that the foregoing Resolutions be carried into full effect.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Charleston Courier and Mercury, and of the Fayetteville, Cheraw and Camden papers, be requested to publish these proceedings and the Address.

(Signed) JOHN McCLENAGHAN, Chm'n.
PETER C. COGGESHALL, Sec'y.

THE ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: The importance of the trade of Eastern South Carolina being carried to its natural Port of export and import, has led the citizens of Darlington and its vicinity to address you at this time, and to express their ardent hope, that by your means such an interest may be excited in Charleston, as to secure to the Darlington and Sumter Rail Road your active and efficient support.

The Lists will be opened in Charleston and the various Districts on Monday the 3d day of April, 1837.

To urge motives to an exertion so obviously useful in its results to your fellow citizens in the country, is needless.

Of the intolerable tax now paid, as well as the great difficulties encountered in their communication with Charleston, you are too well aware.

JOHN McCLENAGHAN, Chm'n.

☞Any communication to the committee appointed on the 5th Resolution, will meet with due attention if addressed to John McClenaghan, P. M., Mars Bluff, S. C.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 16th ult. by the Rev. David Derick, WM. D. WATKINS, Esq. to Miss LUCY H. PARKER, daughter of Wm. Parker, Esq.

In Hillsborough, on Thursday evening the 17th inst. by the Rev. Robert Burwell, Mr. LEVI W. YOUNG, Merchant of Demopolis, Ala. and formerly of that place, to Miss SARAH CLANCY, daughter of Thomas Clancy, Esq.

In Caswell County, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. N. H. Harding, GILES MEBANE, Esq. of Orange, to Miss MARY C. YANCEY, daughter of the late Bartlett Yancey, Esq., dec'd.

In Orange County, on Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by Wm. P. Jones, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM F. C. SMITH to Miss TEMPERANCE HART.

DIED,

In Johnston county, on the 10th inst. JOHN LEACH, Esq. in the 59th year of his age, one among the most successful and enterprising farmers in the county.

At Smithfield, Johnston county, on the 4th March, NEEDHAM G. BRYAN, Esq. aged 41 years.

In Wilmington, on the evening of Thursday the 9th inst. after a protracted and painful illness, CATHARINE DE ROSSETT, consort of Dr. A. J. De Rossett, Son. in the 66th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, March 16th, Steamer Wilmington, of the New York line; with full freight of Cotton, for Merchants of this place, and the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 23.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	38 a 42
Ditto, apple,	60 a 65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	8a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton, (new)	9 a 11½	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	95 a $1	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4
Candles, P. P.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 25
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	55a 57
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25a 30

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
March 15th, 1837.

AGREEABLY to the direction of the Stockholders of this Bank at their recent meeting, Books of subscription, for Four thousand shares of the capital stock, will be opened on the 6th day of April next, and continue open ten days only.

In obedience to the charter, the Books will be opened at the following places: Wilmington, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Newbern, Edenton, Hillsborough, Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte, Elizabeth city, Halifax, Tarborough, Lincolnton, Morganton, Washington, Wadesboro', Wilkesboro', Greensborough, Rutherfordton, and Oxford.

JOHN HILL, Cashier.
March 17th, 1837. 33 3t.

REAL ESTATE,
And Household Furniture,
AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, about to remove to the Western Country, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, his

DWELLING HOUSE,

Situated in the Town of Fayetteville, near Mallett's Factory, with an excellent Garden, and all necessary out buildings, and about two acres of Land attached thereto; also, his SUMMER RESIDENCE, well known as a healthy situation, about two miles from town; also, a LOT with a two story frame building thereon, containing two and a half acres of excellent Land, known as the Tan-yard Lot; Pew No. 23, in the Episcopal Church; Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which is a handsome Secretary and Book Case; a China Dinner Sett containing 165 pieces; also, 2 Cows. Negroes will be taken in exchange for any of the above Property. Persons wishing to view the premises can do so, on application to the Subscriber.

JOHN CRUSOE.
T. SANDFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
March 21, 1837. 33-2w

Dr. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken a room at Mr. Brown's (the late residence of Mrs. Mumford,) where he may be found until the 31st inst. Persons wishing to consult him, will please call soon, as his stay will be short. Ladies attended to at their residence, if required.

March 21st. 1837 33 1w.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 14th instant, a white and brown Pointer DOG, about 5 months old. Whoever will return the same, at Mrs. E. Smith's, will be liberally rewarded.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
March 20, 1837. 33*f

Raleigh and Columbia
RAIL ROAD.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for Stock in this Company will be opened at the Bank of the State in this place, on the 25th inst., and remain open for ten days.

CHARLES P. MALLETT,
E. L. WINSLOW,
CONSTANT JOHNSON,
JOHN HUSKE,
THO. N CAMERON,
} *Comm'rs.*

Fayetteville, March 18, 1837. 33-2t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Susannah Robinson, deceased, notifies all persons who are indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment of the same; and those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, as prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN L. BETHEA, *Adm'r.*
March 15, 1837. 33-1m.

$100 REWARD

WILL be given for the detection or apprehension of the person or persons who supplied the prisoners that lately escaped from the Jail of this County with the implements whereby the said escape was effected.

By order of the County Court,
(From the Minutes)
Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, Cl'k. C. C.
March 21, 1837. 33-3m

$5 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, his man JESSE, well known about this place. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery. JAS. BEGGS.

Fayetteville, March 22, 1837. 33-1w

DRAWING

Of the third Class of North Carolina State Lottery.

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
24	11	33	20	42	12	67	58	10	14	23	71	27

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,

66 *Numbers*, 10 *Drawn Ballots*.

Class No 2,—To be drawn at Ashbororough, Randolph County, on Saturday April 1, 1837.

SCHEME.

1	of	$8,000
1	of	4,000
1	of	2,500
1	of	2,000
1	of	1,200
10	of	1,000
10	of	500

Besides many of 200, 100, 50, &c. &c.

Tickets only $4, shares in proportion; to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Agents.
Fayetteville, March 22, 1837. 33-td.

Orders by mail (post paid) will meet with attention.

4th ANNIVERSARY.

THE Annual Meeting of "The Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society" will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1837, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

H. B. SEDBERRY, Sec'y.
March 21, 1837. 33 2w.

Notice.

LOST OR MISLAID, a *NOTE* made by Colin A. Monroe, payable to the Subscriber, for $41 — cents, dated some time in the Spring of 1835, payable 60 days after date. All persons are cautioned against trading for the same, as I have received payment in full.

JONES FULLER.
March 22, 1837. 33-2w

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

32 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836. 7-tf.

Just Received,

20 Boxes prime Manufactured Tobacco, put up in the best order, and branded by James W. Jeffreys, Esq., warranted not to *rot* or *mould*, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, January 18, 1837. 25tf

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HEATH'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illustrations of Scott's Novels; do. of Syria and the Holy Land; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory Man; Boston Book; Diary of a Blase; East and West; Delphine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy Book for 1837; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride; Giafar al Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Feelings; Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to Presbyterians; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Select Letters; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Manners and Habits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Universal History,

Medical.—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, do. on Stomach, Broussai's Physiology; Dewees on Children; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Practice; Thomas's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Midwifery; &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

January 4, 1837.

Office of the North Carolina Arsenal,
Fayetteville, 1st March, 1837.

LABOURERS WANTED.

THE undersigned will give constant employment and the highest per diem wages to thirty able-bodied LABOURERS, to be engaged in the various operations connected with the erection of the North Carolina Arsenal.

JAS. A. J BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord. Dep't. U. S. A.
30tf *Comd'g N. C Arsenal*

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba. Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Can not you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY F. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this count.y. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

State Bank of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits. Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 21-3m.

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order*.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

DRY GOODS,

AT COST FOR CASH, AT No. 1,

Cedar street, First Door from Pearl, N. York

THE Subscriber is opening a New Stock of fresh imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

And will be receiving further supplies from Auction daily. For Cash, it will be an invariable rule to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit of six months will be given for approved paper, and Goods sold at the lowest market prices.

H. B. FIELD.

New York, January 28, 1837. 27 4mp.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—
Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836. 10-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Orleans RUM,

IN hhds. just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 14. 28tf.

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 1, 1837. 30tf

J. A. PLEASANTS, M. D.
DENTIST,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837. 27-3t

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

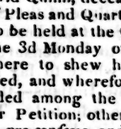
—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds. Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR.

December 15, 1836. 19tf



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—ALSO—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

State of North Carolina

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1837.

James Quinn, Catharine Quinn, and others, vs. David Sloan and William Swinson, Adm'rs of David Quinn. } Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Herring and wife Fanny, Peter Rogers and wife Eleanor, Jesse Newton and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law and next of kin of David Quinn, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, North Carolina, that the above-named heirs at law and next of kin of David Quinn, deceased, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Duplin County, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of April, A. D. 1837, then and there to shew how much they have been advanced, and wherefore the Negroes shall not be divided among the Petitioners, as prayed for in their Petition; otherwise the Petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and the Slaves divided accordingly.

Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1837.

[28] JAMES DICKSON, *Clerk.*

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSA PARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf

GARDEN SEEDS

For sale at the Book Store.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2-tf

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 2d, 1837.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, held this day, it was Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of all the effects of the Bank be declared on the first Monday in November next; And that all holders of the Notes of said Bank, and all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever, against it, be earnestly requested by public notice, to present the same for payment to the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, on or before the said first day of November next, otherwise they will be barred.

By order of the Stockholders.

24 3m.) JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the latter part of September last, a negro man slave by the name of HAMPTON, formerly the property of Mr. John Slocum, of Sampson County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in the jail at Clinton, or at this place.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1837. 24-tf.

LINE OF PACKETS

TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

A Sawyer wanted,

ONE who is acquainted with the business, of steady habits, and can take charge of a few hands, will hear of a situation by applying at this office. An unmarried man would be preferred.

January 18, 1837. 24tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a variety of Fresh

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had on application at his Grocery Store on Hay Street, or at his Drug Store on Green Street.

T. J. JORDAN.

January 28, 1837. 26tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

Just Received,

100 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, *North Fish,*
25 ½ do. No. 3 and No. 1 do do.
10 hhds. Sugar, Muscovado, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Mount.

February 21, 1837. 29tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Bakey, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira has had the advantage of the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, pure and common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlburt, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th of Fayetteville. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. M. Cochran, who is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HURLBURT,
LEVI HURLBURT.

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White Rio COFFEE, for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses.

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Court, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; and all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HALL & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Maxwell's, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK of GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware,

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. McNEILL.

September 19, 1836.

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

No. 88 Pearl Street.

TO BE RE-OPENED IN FEBRUARY.

THIS spacious Establishment is erected upon its former site, in the centre of the commercial operations of the city, surrounded by more than 500 entirely new Stores and Warehouses, occupying the ground of the great conflagration. This House, upon Pearl and Water streets, is arranged in a new and most improved plan, with Exchange Room, extensive Dining Parlors & airy sleeping rooms, commodious Baths, steam power to elevate a supply of water to upper story, and for other purposes; together every convenience required to promote the ease and comfort of Boarders. A guard is constantly employed to keep every part of premises in order and security. Alderman (the owner,) has spared no expense in this Building, both in extent and style of structure, equal if not superior to any Commercial in this country. This House will be furnished complete in modern style, and re-opened on the 1st of February, 1837. The undersigned (late proprietor) respectfully solicits the patronage of its old customers, and the public generally.

JOHN M.

New York, Dec. 18, 1836.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Twiggs County, Geo. a Negro Man named ISAAC, who formerly belonged to Dr. Bladen, of Bladen County, N. C. He is about old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, has a blemish in one of his eyes, about 175 lbs., steps quick and short, walks erect. He is no doubt endeavoring to get to Bladen county, where he has a wife. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, N. C. or information will be thankfully received by Johnson, Esq. at Fayetteville, or by the subscriber at Raines's Store, Twiggs county, Geo.

ROBERT H. R.

February 1, 1837.

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a negro man named SANDY, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Smith, of Averasborough; is well built, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 30 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in the Jail of Cumberland, at any time within six months from this date.

THOMAS

Cumberland County, Feb'y 13.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with a likeness on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or with Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, packed and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837.

Thomastown LIME.

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837.